# EUROPE.

King William of Prussia and the American Impeachment.

Perplexing Clause of the German Naturalization Treaty.

AURDERS IN HIGH LIFE IN AUSTRIA.

The English Plan for Control of the

By steamship from Europe we have a special corience and mail report embracing the following interesting and important details of our cable telegrams to the 4th of April.

The official Berlinske Tidende of Copenhager avs:-We have reason to believe that there is no ndation for the statement of some foreign journais that Denmark had proposed to Prussia to enter the North German Confederation on consideration at Schleswig should be settled as tenned in the Rescript of 1847.

#### GERMANY.

SPECIAL CORRESPONDENCE OF THE HERALD.

A Gala Day in Berlin-Conversation Between King William and Mr. Bancroft-The Ameriism on the Rhine-Romance in Real Life-Memorial to Mendelssohn-The Emigration Society—Looking to the Far East.

Berlin, March 26, 1868.

Sunday was the King's birthday and very properly awned as brightly as a May morn. The hero of it ust have rejoiced, as he laid him down to rest at close, that the wearisome anniversary ell in order for exercise he received the formal ongratulations of his family, of his numerous re-tives drawn thither by the event, and then from us deputations. Prominent among the latter was that of the generality, headed by Field Marshal von Wrangle, who acquitted himself of a speech containing about as fulsome praises as could well fall to the lot of mortal man, and closing with so fervent a prayer for the sovereign as to suggest the suspicion at the venerable warrior fell askeep and dreamed bat he was in his accustomed place on Sunday

The public appearance of his Majesty began with ending service at the garrison church at ten. On returning he took a promenade drive through the principal avenues of the capital, lined on either ide with shouting and hurraking subjects in holiday attire. Between two and three the guests invited to the christening of the little Royal Highness, that completes the first half dozen of the children of the rown princely pair, began to assemble and attract the idle part of the population. Owing to the unu sual number of titled strangers in town, there has not for a long time been such a display of grand

One of the most striking and tasteful was that of Countess von Sagan, whose precedence at court we the modest Minister President so much offend so to induce him to insist that his own wife should go next after the royal family. The trimming of the countess' state carriage was of a bright amber, the liveries of the bepowdered coachman and footmen were of the same hue, and the manes of the magnificent brown horses were flocked with slik in keeping. It is quite possible that this description will excite an incredulous smile respecting the "asthetic discernment" of the Countess and your correspondent, but the latter appeals to the verdict of the bystanders. to induce him to insist that his own wife should

tess and your correspondent, but the latter appeals to the verdict of the bystanders.

To answer the requirements of the occasion the equipages of the royal mews were, like those of a well arranged livery stable on a ball night, made to do more than double duty. One of the brothers of the King, Prince Carl, is often accompanied when he riders by a little darky gotten up in a gorgeous Oriental dress. By the time his Royal Highness appeared the sight of a mounted equerry, followed by six black stallions ridden by dapper postillons, had become too common to excite much applause; but when the coach swept by and the sable attendant was discovered on the footman's perch there was a shouting of "The Moor! the boor!" and a rush from all sides as if to see the one sight of all.

After the christening, at which there were present a sufficient number of godfathers and godmothers for the children of a parish, the court party adjourned to sundry royal and princely dinners, while the ministers gathered the chiefs of their respective departments around their own tables. In the evening there were dramatic and vocal exercises at the pance and without a grand illumination. All of the diplomatic residences in the city proper were dagged during the even.

When Mr. Bancroft was rettring from Count Bismarck's bail on materal evening he encountered the King, whom he, of course, supposed had aiready left, on the staircase. His Majesty improved the Opportunity of having an informal conversation with the Minister, and stood talking with him a quarter of an hour. The substance of the discourse can probably be learned early in 1869 from one of those interesting "pub. docs," labelled "diplomatic correspondence." The subject of it was the impeachment of President Johnson, in which the King is said to take a deep interest.

The train at the minister of the course taken by Congress. The apparent hasie with which the king and more chary of its praises of the course taken by Congress. The apparent hasie with which the process is carried on has more effect in raising queries as to the patriotic purpose of the limpeachers than all the arguments which Mr. Johnson's friends have brought forward. The conservative organs ridicule the idea of the Senate's being impartial in its judgment of qualified to judge in the case at all. They have not, however, suggested any more capable tribunal to take its place. If the dominant party in the United States cares anything about foreign opinion, it ought to have avoided the supplement to the Alabama constitution good and sufficient. This factle asiaptation of hejslation to dreumstances has proved too much for the admirers of Congress and Loo reck case for the opponents of republican institutions. The latter class of publicists do not tire of referring to it and attach a great deal more importance to it than it deserves. It is a mystery to every one that maxies go on so quiety in Washington, or, indeed, that government goes on at all. If the end, and the country recovers its oid position among the mations, the American people makers and form of government may piease with its offers of the supplied by the government may piease with its opposition of more many that the proposed arrangement. Political sages and wise-acres may have their doubts but

ing eyea, which his master had not, supplied, in foolish advice, all that was necessary to secure the foolish advice, all that was necessary to secure the overthrow of the royal house. In a conversation, held as a sort of forforn hope, with Count von Bismarck, the latter declared that he had not anticipated the annexation of Hanover, and regretted its necessity, but that it was none the less unavoidable. In reply to a letter from the Alliance Israelite in Paris Count Bismarck has said that he royal government has again directed its representative in Bucharest to exert bis whole influence "that the Israelites in Roumania share the protection which they enjoy" in all lands in which legislation resist upon the principles of humanity and civilization, I am, too, firmly convinced that the views of Prince Cari fully accord with our wishes, and that his Highness will, with stern will, bring about the development of the constitution of the land through which the practice of an equally beneficent protection to all classes of inhabitants, in a speedier manner than in the past, will be made easier for the government. Prince Carl has the necessary good nature for almost any position, but hardly sufficient ability and firmness for the semi-civilized people he has been pat over. According to an announcement made by the Rund Chancellor, the conduct of the Bund Consul in the affair of Rabbi Arjeh is undergoing investigation.

A bazaar has been opened in the palace of the Chief Chamberlain for the benefit of the House of Deaconesses (Protestant Sisters of Charity), at Kaiserswerth. To it have been contributed a number of articles by the deaconesses in Jerusalem—as, for example, roses of Jericho, water of the Jordan, crucilixes of the wood of Abraham's toak, crowns of thorns, &c.

On Tuesday evening a complimentary dinner was given to Professor Carl Vogt, a popular lecturer of the Budman Race," by the more prominent members of the lituman Race," by the more prominent members of the Budman Race," by the more prominent members of

rooms of the club are regarded as private parlors and are therefore free from the surveillance of the police. One of Van Wurmb's—the Prussian Kennedy—subs would have put a quictus on the talking if he had been on hand.

In the Thurincian States they have a man who, to the skill of Stephen Burrows in jail breaking, unites the boldness of Dick Turpin. This Harz-Rinaldo Weidling has lately again escaped from durance, and immediately thereafter comes ine story of a robbery dispiaying check extraordinary—to wit, breaking into the house of an overseer, where people were about till towards two o'olock in the morning, and taking the safe off bodily. Very naturally Harz-Rinaldo gets the credit of the deed. A poor woman in the province of Poland has confessed to the priest who came to administer the last sacrament that she could not die without making public a secret. Thirty years ago site was delivered of a boy, and was then employed as nurse to the infant of Countess —. Upon visiting her own child one day she changed the clothes of the two, and brought back to the castie her own son instead of the real heir. As neither the Countess nor the woman in whose charge the peasant boy had been left perceived the change the foster brother has grown up as the count, and has married a lady of an ancient family, while the real count was reared in powerty, has served his time in the army, and now lives with wife and children near his rightful possessions, Komornik. The priest received permission from his superior to give proper notice to the authorities, and the woman deposed to the same facts before a notary on her death bed. The legal investigation has been already commenced.

deposed to the same facts before a notary on her death bed. The legal investigation has been already commenced.

The Lorely rocks, fruitful of legends and one of the attractions of the Rhine, are failing before the principle of utility, not of Bentham and Mill, but of men, money. To the hortor of levers of tradition and the sentimental generally the owner has set tweive min at work with picks and powder, and the rocks that have been so often sung are to be transported down the Rhine, to be used in building a railroad.

A committee has been formed for crecting a suitable monument to Felix Mendelssohn Bartholdy. If any or all of the many musical societies in America that have adopted the name of the great artist feel disposed to contribute they can find an opportunity. There must be among them something of filial sentiment that will induce each to send a tride.

Every seat in the Royal theatre was filled on Saturday evening at the anniversary representation of Lessing's "Minna von Earnbeim." It was first produced a century ago, Marchæl, 1768, in Schuch's Comedy House, in Berlin, and pleased so well that it was repeated for ten nights in succession. A bust of Lessing wearing a golden crown of laurel was placed on the stage on saturday evening, being at the close of the recitation, by the régisseur, of a spesial prologue, recrowned with a wreath of German oak.

Through the commotion about the ship Leibnitz a society for the protection of immigrants has been

speam projected with a wreated termine oak.

Through the commotion about the ship Leibnitz a society for the protection of immigrants has been brought to light. It is now bustling about at a great rate and promises to be more efficient in the future. It will have agents in Bremen and Hamburg to look after the observance and enforcement of the laws on this subject.

It increasing interests in China and Japan, as well as the gathering complications in that quarter, have determined the Prussian government to support a larger station in the waters of Eastern Asia.

The appropriations and changes in the North German navy this year are not to be so important as was a while ago announced.

The American Naturalization Treaty as Reported in Frankfort-Popular Elections and Military Rule-Prussian Policy in Disfavor-American Securities Depressed-Emi-FRANKFORT, March 28, 1868.

I am told by American residents that the Natu ralization treaty concluded by Mr. Bancroft with Prussia contains a clause about deserters which would bring the United States authorities in the rather unpleasant position of acting as man catchers for Prussia, and of hunting up all such immigrants as are called deserters by the Prussian law, which is rather different from the meaning you put on this word. While in other countries only those persons are red deserters who run away from the colors, the Prussian definition is that every man liable to do military service at any time, and absenting himself, even when attending to his private business, is deserter, and as such must be given up by foreign countries under Extradition treaties. Congress would do well to look sharp to this clause, and not to allow Mr. Bancroft's predilections for the glorious military monarchy of Prussia to get the better of the

The elections for deputies to the Zoil Parliament, which are now going on in Southern Germany, show that there is very little inclination in those parts to sacrifice their hardly won liberty to the Moloch of Prussian military glory-with the exception of Baden, where both parties have carried an equal number of elections, which must be attributed to the antipathies against their French neighbors. The

Baden, where both parties have carried an equal number of elections, which must be attributed to the antipathies against their French neighbors. The people in the other States have shown their disinclination to enter into closer rapport with Prinsila. In Bayaria the partisans of the Northern Confederation secured only twelve seabs out of forty-eight. In Bayaria the partisans of the Northern Confederation secured only twelve seabs out of forty-eight. In Wurtemburg and Hesse they have but little chance to carry a single one. The excitement there is greater than on any previous occasion, and the members of the national party—abusively called thus—are everywhere called traitors, who, for the gratification of their personal vanity, do not shrink from bartering away the liberty of the people. It is a matter for congratulation that it is so. Had Prussis been allowed to get the whole of Germany into her hands we should soon have grouned under a military despotism just as bad as that which rules now in France. Peace appears to be secured for some years at least, and so there is nothing to fear from foreign countries and the people can use the respite for their liberty, while if the French should ever threaten us with war, the opinion of the democratic party at the election meetings has expressed, that then the whole German people would unite to Frussia to repel foreign aggression.

American funds were flat on and after the 20th instant, in consequence of the resolutions of conventions about the reimbursement of the debt in greenbacks. There, is perhaps, no other instance in financial history where a government has thus wantonly destroyed its credit. This might appear immaterial to the projectors now, when the United States are in peace among themselves and with all the world, but it will be deeply which holders will be offered five per cent bonds under the pressure of being reimbursed with greenbacks, not a tenth of the stock held in this country will be converted, but people will submit to the loss, accept the greenbac

attend church. And what are their political opinions. It cannot be wondered at if they lose adherents instead of winning them.

The fate of the gaming clubs is now sealed. They will be definitely closed by the end of 1872, and as they object to shutting up their establishments on Sundays and holidays, as required by the new law, it is probable that they will be shut at once, and this nuisance be cleared away earlier than was expected. A very large emigration is in course of preparation for the spring.

#### AUSTRIA.

SPECIAL CORRESPONDENCE OF THE HERALD.

Murder Trials and Alleged Murders in High Life—An Aristocratic Pole Indicted and Convicted-History of the Case and Sentence of the Culprit.

VIENNA, March 16, 1868. s brought home to him we have a cause célèbre. The Earl Ferrers and the Duc de Praslin have no other title to their places in history than that of famous murderers. A case is pending here and Countess Chorinsky by the Baroness Julie Von Eber-genyi, with the connivance and aid of the former's husband and the latter's intended, the Count Chorin-sky—which will certainly take its place alongside of the Ferrers and Prasiln crimes. Julie Von Ebergenyi's trial is expected to take place in this city next month, and early after the conclusion of that case Count Chorinsky will be tried in Munich, where

he now lies in prison.

In the meantime another aristocratic murder case has been brought to trial in Cracow, and after a prolonged hearing has ended in the conviction of the accused. This case, the details of which I am about to give you, has created an immense sensation, no only in Cracow and Galle'a, but in the kingdom of Poland also, and a résumé of each day's proceedings has even found its way into the leading papers of

Chevaher Mirczyslaus von Korytowski is a scion of his progenitors were the comrades of Pulaski in the first Polish war of independence (1768-71). His father, Leon Korytowski, is a counsellor of appeals in Cracow. The culprit himself is aged twenty-six

Korytowski, pere and mere, occupied a "flat," or a suit of apartments, in a certain house in Cracow. One of these rooms they had let to an aged widow named Agnes Zychowicz. Widow Zychowicz, pre-vious to her murder, was on the eve of leaving the iouse and of moving into another quarter of the town. Mirczyslaus siept in the adjoining room to the widow's, on a sofa, and a door led from his room into the latter's. The widow Z. was an extremely economical and even miserly woman. She was gene rally believed to be very well to do. She had inraily believed to be very well to do. She had inherited from a brother a considerable amount of property, which she had invested partly in Austrian and partly in Russian securities. So the murdered woman had property and was unprotected. The murderer had, even as a schoolboy, been noted for his idleness and indisposition to follow any settled pursuit. At the age of twenty he was, therefore, good for nothing. For some years he loafed about, "coshering" upon one or other of his relations. Finding that his relations were getting tired of him, he hit upon the happy thought of looking out for a good match. Hereupon he paid his addresses to Mile. Bronislawa Kozminski, the daughter of a rich landed proprietor. The young lady was smitten; her mother satisfied. M. Costantine Kozminski, nowever, was, naturally enough, not favorable mother satisfied. M. Costantine Kozininski, nowever, was, naturally enough, not favorable to the suitor, and informed him that for the present he (the father) could not give consent to the marriage, because the chevaler had no settled subsistence, and was, in fact, nothing better than a subsistence, and was, in fact, nothing better than a chematier a industrie. What was the chevalier to do? He nit upon another happy thought. That was to buy a heavily mortgaged estate, which was situate in the kingdom of Poland, and thus hold himself out to the world at large, and to M. Kozminski in particular, as an estated gentleman. The estate in question was valued at 22,500 roubles, but as the charges muon it amounted to 22,047 roubles he was

In the bed and clothing of the murdered one was found the sum of 25,000 Austrian florins, partly in paper money, partly in securities. According to the inventory found in her room eleven Polish and debentures, valued at 750 roubles in the aggregate, were missing.

Ten out of these eleven debentures were on the following day discovered in Mirczylaus' room stuck up the chimney. (See Rider, A.) The police functionaries who examined the room when the alarm was given swore that the murderer could have entered neither by way of the window nor of the chimney, but could only have come in through the apartments of the Kozminskis. Nobody suspected the parents. They enjoy an unblemished character. Everybody suspected the son. Moreover, the son gave the alarm at three o'clock in the morning of the 3d and gave it in a very singular manner. He proceeded to awake the servants and told them that he had heard footsteps moving about in the widow's room, and that he had a presentiment that all was not right there. The trial began in the latter end of last month, iasted sixteen days and has just been concluded. It was attended by the nobility, the jurists and officials of the neighborhood as well as by the gentry from various parts of Congress Poland, who came, to Cracow expressly to attend the trial. Admission to the court could only be procured by means of cards.

On the twelfin day Mile. Bromislawa was examined. She avowed that she dearly loved the culprit. When at one time her father opposed the marriage she expressed the determination to make away with herself. Of her intended's arrest she was made gradually aware by her father and her pain at the news was infinitely great. Immediately thereupon she sent back to her intended's mother the ring which she had given him should be handed over to a charitable institution.

On the court adjudged a sentence of eighteen years imprisonment with hard labor and the loss of als rank. Strange to say, the court couldered that has

for life should be inflicted.

The court adjudged a sentence of eighteen years' imprisonment with hard labor and the loss of ais rank. Strange to say, the court considered that his tender age (at the time of the murder over twenty-five years of age) was a palliating circumstance. I mention this fact without comment.

## TURKEY.

SPECIAL CORRESPONDENCE OF THE HERALD.

The Ministerial Changes-Navu! At it and Management of the Navy-The 5. an's Opinion of Leon-Clads-The Police Depart-ment-"Civilization" and a Council of State-Reports from Crete.

CONSTANTINOPLE, March 19, 1868. The Sultan has followed up the ministerial changes, which commenced with the return of the Grand Vizier, by the appointment of a certain Mahmoud Pacha (not the Egyptian prince of that name) to the ministry of the Marine, which post was lately ren-dered vacant by the death of Hakki Pacha. The latter was Grand Master of the Palace previous to becoming Minister of Marine, and the former was transferred from the office of Murtachar (Minister of the Interior) of the Grand Vizier, to which place he was only recently appointed, consequently neither the present or the late minister were possessed of the slightest knowledge of naval affairs. But this absence of technical knowledge on the part of the chief of the Navy Department is not without its precedent even at Washington. In Turkey, it is true that for years past every incumbent of the post, with the exception of Mehemet Pacha (whom many of your readers will remember having seen in New York or Wash-ington in 1858,) has been entirely without experience in nautical affairs. Here as elsewhere, however, there exists a sufficient staff of sunburnt and salted officers, who can explain to their chief the difference between the bowsprit and the smoke stack of a ship of war. The present functionary is a civil officer of long standing, and I am told wields a ready pen. How far his talents and experience will be conclusive towards bringing about the much needed reforms in the organization of the depart-

steration of the navy, ated at Naverino, but neglected. The present Sultan, however, has always shown a strong inclination for naval affairs, and on coming to the throne time in taking measures for e lost ne

and on coming to the throne lost no time in taking measures for establishing this branch of the service on an efficient footing, and large sums were expended upon wooden ships of every class, and more recently four large iron-clads were constructed in England, costing upwards of £300,000 each.

So fully was the Sultan convinced, from representations made to him at the time, that these costly English iron-clad frigates were the most formidable ships that could possibly be built, that he ordered two of them to be paid for out of his privy purse. So great was the drain upon the treasury at the time that the fourth frigate could not leave England for some months after her completion, and was finally obliged to leave her armament behind for want of funds to pay for it. When the Sultan heard of the fate of the Italian iron-clad frigate, sunk by the Austrians, and came to understand the superiority of the American monitors over his costly and, as he had supposed, invulnerable ships, he was so disgusted with his acquisition that he would never visit the last three ships that arrived here, and his enthusiasm for naval affairs was for a time considerably abated. More recently his naval tastes have revived, and last year he abolished the office of Capitan Pacha (grand admiral) and is now so lealous of the action of the Board of Admirals that he has taken the chief direction of it into his own hands. He appoints the offices to their commands and orders the ships to their respective stations. He has given orders for the construction of a new dock of sufficient capacity to receive the largest class of ships. All his leisure moments are spent in making sketches of ships and steamers, diligently searching for the philosopher's stone of naval architecture. He lately ordered a tarret ship in England, to be built after his own plans, which have been submitted to Mr. Reed, and, as a matter of course, approved. The new ship must be a success, even if some slight modifications be made in the plans in order to accomplish this result.
The latest removal is that of the Minister of Police,

be made in the plans in order to accomplish this result.

The latest removal is that of the Minister of Police, who is appointed Governor of Smyrna. He is replaced by a certain Husmi Pacha, formerly a Circassian slave in the service of one of the ministers. His predecessor, Ismail Pacha, is also of low origin, and his advancement presents an example of what perseverance and intrigue can accomplish in this country. Ismail Pacha was a Christian by birth and a barber by trade. His ambilion had no bounds even while he was still placing the basin under the chins of the Smyrna porters who employed him to scrape their faces. His natural sharpness convinced him that the capital alone offered sufficient scope for his ambitions views, and he arrived here with a few clay pipes as his sole fortune. He found his way to the palace, where he made the acquaintance of some of the menials, white and black, and subsequently succeeded in attracting the notice and gaining the friendship of one of the eunuchs, through whose influence he obtained a place as pupil in the imperial school of medicine. Subsequently he studied for a while in Paris and on his return became professor in the school here. Having progressed thus far, the rest of his task was comparatively easy. By dint of his intriguing talent he soon became governor of the medical school; next was appointed chief physiciat to the Sultan, and we next find him Minister of Commerce. He has since been several times appointed Governor General in the 'provinces—at office which he held in Crete at the time the insurrection commenced there. After his return here has the work to obtain another good post and was it due time appointed Minister of Police, which poshad been left vacant by the death of Mehemet Pacha when he acquired some fame on account of his sharp witted expedients for ferretting out the thieves and other blacklegs and evil-doers of the capital. He is now again Governor of the prevince of Smyrna where, in his native city, he has many Christian relatives ready to make the

A young Turkish writer of some talent has recent A young Turkish writer of some talent has recently published here a pamphlet entitled "Clvilization." The author is very severe in his criticisms on the government, which he biames for neglecting to tak proper measures for the education of the people and thus retarding the progress of civilization among the population, &c. The work has created some sensation here on account of the freedom with which the ideas of the author have been expressed. A new local Turkish paper has also just appeared thus availing itself in good time of the advartage of participating in the newly granted freedom of the press.

The chevalier could not pay the interest on the mortguees and the mortgagees entered into possession of
the estate. When they did so they discovered that
the new purchaser had already sold the emblements, or growing crops, that he had contracted other debts and that he had not delivered some wheat
which he had already sold to some merchants and
received part payment for. Thus the chevalier was
once more thrown on his back, and while in this position he hit upon the evil and fatal idea of possessing himself of the property of his purcuts' aged
tenant. With this he could win his bride.

Cherishing this design in his heart he paid a visit
to his parents in last September and slept in the
place I have already mentioned. He procured a picklock, and for two nights before the marder entered
the room of the widow during the night, opened and
runmaged her drawers, but found nothing. The
widow heard that somebody was in her room and
knew what the intruder wanted, but was afraid to
cry out for lear of beling murdered. She made this
statement on the afternoon of the 2d of October, last
year, to one of her friends whom she visited on that
day and added the ominous presentiment that she
feared she would never leave her then residence
alive. The following night, the night of the 2d and
3d October, she was found dead in her bed with her
throat cut.

In the bed and clothing of the murdered one was
found the sum of 25,000 Austrian florins, partly in
paper money, partly in securities. According to the
inventory found in her room eleven Pollsin land
offered by the city of London during the Sultan's and they sink to the rank of ordinary mortals. The Iurks are, however, eager to respond to the civilities offered by the city of London during the Sultan's visit, and avail themselves of the first chance they have had to exhibit their appreciation and gratitude. No change of moment has taken place in Crete. Many refugees have returned to their homes, the Greeks say as combatants; but my information states the contrary. The Russian ships are still cruising along the coast, taking off such refugees as will emark with them, whom they carry to Greece, where starvation stares them in the face; and this is occurring after the heads of hundreds of families in Crete have potitioned the Sultan to furnish the means of transporting their wives and children from Greece back to their homes in the island. Such an anomaly could only be created through the influence of an incredible amount of either ignorance or deception.

## ENGLAND.

English Opinion of the "Erle Railroad War"-Public Interests Endangered by Wealth and Ambition.

Public Interests Endangered by Wealth and Ambition.

[From the London Times, April 3.]

Even the impeachment of the President is not the most interesting of contemporary events in America. That great public trial, in which for the first time the executive and legislative powers are exhibited in opposition to each other, attracts at the present moment less attention in New York than the tremendons struggle between Vanderbilt and Drew for the control of the Erie Railway. The readers of our American correspondence will have gained a sufficient general knowledge of the "Erie Railway War," in which the financial and legal contest has been followed by a more primitive and material warfare. At the latest dates the office at which one of the champions, Mr. Drew, has intrended himself was guarded by his friends and supporters, armed to the teeth, while a body of citizens was ready at call to resist any attack. The events which have led to this state of things are worthy of recapituation, as giving a lively picture of New York life at the present day.

Whatever may be the tendency of modern Englishmen to speculation, they certainly do not go beyond their brethren of the Western hemisphere. Nor are the sums, real or imaginary, with which our capitalists deal more colossal than those which are wielded by the magnates of New York view. Up to two years ago were aimost overwhelmed by grand speculations. We were so much accustomed to hear of millions that an involuntary feeling of contempt arose in the mind of all but the most sober at the amounts involved in ordinary susiness. But we never did anything on a larger scale Bian these New Yorkers, who are now engaged in a life-and-death struggle which will possibly terminate in the deieat and bankruptcy of one of the champions and his supporters. \* \* The American papers are full of comments on this spirited contest, and the reports of the law proceedings are voluminous. The decisions of the judges are conflicting, and even the personal honor of an occupant of the bench has been i Consolidation of the Telegraphs-Government

Consolidation of the Telegraphs—Government
Control and Its Advantages.

In the House of Commons, the same night, the
Chancellor of the Exchequer rose to move for leave
to introduce a till to enable her Majesty's Postmaster
General to acquire, work and maintain electric telegraphs. He said he was sorry that the engrossing
nature of the chief business of the week prevented
him finding a more convenient opportunity to introduce the bill, while in the limited time now at his
disposal he should not be able to explain the government scheme at any length. We were in the
habit in this country of leaving to private enterprise
the administration of internal affairs, the exception

ielegrams to letters was far less in this country than in Belgium and Switzerland. In 1850 in Belgium the proportion was one to \$4; and in the United Kingdom it was one to 296. In 1863 the proportions were—in Belgium one to 194; in Switzerland one to 74; in Switzerland one to 74; in Switzerland one to 69; and the United Kingdom one to 197. In 1866 they were—in Belgium one to 197, in Switzerland one to 69; and the United Kingdom one to 121. The increased proportion of telegrams to letters in Belgium in 1863 was natuributable to a reduction of the tariff from 13,6, to 16; and the further increase in 1866 was due to a reduction of charge from one franc to half a franc per message. These fligures showed that we had been suggering these fligures showed that we had been suggering here From a high rate for telegraphic communication. If we were equally favored in the antiter of charges, the prohability was that our proportion of telegrams to letters would be largely increased, especially as we were more likely to use the telegraphic communication by letter. Our present system did not give satisfaction to the commercial world. Last year a deputation from the Associated Chamber of Communication by letter. Our present system did not give satisfaction to the commercial world. Last year a deputation from the Associated Chamber of Commerce waited upon the Postmaster General and himself at the Treasury to present a memorial upon this subject, and they had also petitioned the House of Commons. They complained of fligh rates, exations delays, the inaccurate rendering of messages, and the absence of telegraphic communication in whole districts. The rates for messages were as follows:—France, 600 miles, 18, 61; over 200 miles, 25; between Great Britain and Ireland, 48. In other countries the rates for twenty words were as follows:—France, 600 miles, 18, 61; over 200 miles, 24; between Great Britain and Ireland, 48. In other countries the rates for twenty words were as follows:—France, 600 miles, 18, 61; over 200 miles, 18, 61; Br

In the House of Commons on the 1st of April Sir C. O'Loghien moved the second reading of his Libel bill, which passed through the House last session, after undergoing the ordeal of a select committee. It was opposed by Mr. Ayrton, who strongly objected to relieving newspaper proprietors from responsibility for attacks on private persons, and predicted that the bill would lead to the degradation of the press, for instead of employing men of education as reporters, newspaper proprietors would take the cheapest they could get without reference to their intelligence and discrimination.

Queen Victoria's Drawing Room-Court Cos

[From the London Times, April 2.]

Her Majesty the Queen held a drawing room at Buckingham Palace yesterday afternoon.

Their itoyal Highnesses the Prince and Princess of Wales, their Royal Highnesses Prince 2nd Princess Christian, Her Royal Highness Princes Louise, His Royal Highness Prince Leopold, His Royal Highness Prince Leopold, His Royal Highness the Duke of Cambridge, and His Serene Highness the Prince of Teck were present.

The Queen wore a rich black silk dress, with a train trimmed with crape and jet, and a diadem of diamonds over a long white crape lisse veil. Her Majesty also wore a diamond necklace and earrings, the ribbon and star of the Order of the Garter, and the Orders of Victoria and Albert and Louise of Prussia.

ribbon and star of the Order of the Garter, and the Orders of Victoria and Albert and Louise of Prussia.

Her Royai Highness the Princess of Wales wore a petiticoat and train of rich blue satm, trimmed with bands of tulle bouilhonne, with rose and shamrock leaves and rich irish lace. Headdress—diamonds, feathers and veil; ornaments—pearis and diamonds; erders—the Victoria and Albert, the Dafish and the Order of Catharine of Prussia.

Her Royai Highness Princess Christian wore a train of blue and sliver moire antique, trimmed with a rich border of satin and sliver braid. The petiticoat of white slik, trimmed with bouillionnes of tulle and point lace, looped up with bouquets of roses, forgetme-nots, sliver shamrocks and wheat ears. Head dress—a tiara of turquoises and, diamonds, lappets and feathers; ornaments—turquoises and diamonds; orders—Victoria and Albert and St. Isabel.

Her Royai Highness Princess Louise wore a train of manve moire, trimmed with sliver crape and tulle. Petiticoat of moire tulle over a white glace tunic of sliver crape, looped up with sliver roses. Headdress—feathers, diamonds and veil; ornaments—diamonds, Victoria and Albert Order, and Order of St. Isabel.

The foreign ambassadors and ministers having been introduced in the order of precedence the following presentations were made in the diplomatic circle:—By his Excellency the Prussian and North German Ambassador—M. de Ruffer, an officer in his Prussian Majesty's service. By the Chilean Envoy—Monsieur de Benevente, Secretary of Legation, and Monsieur Juan Makenna, Officer of Legation. By the Brazilian Chargé d'Affaires—Le Victorite d'itaboraby, President du Conceil de l'Empereur. By the Secretary of State—M. B. de Fosselaert, Chargé d'Affaires of the King of the Belgians.

The United States Envoy was prevented by unavoidable circumstances from attending the drawing room.

## FRANCE.

Singing the Marseillaise-The Revolutionary Movement.

Eight hundred women sang the Margeillaise in Marseilles the other day. They were employed in a government cigar manufactory, and as the tobacco eaves served out to them were too dry to work with they chose this way of enjoying themselves. The ominous chant threatens soon to be heard all over

The Etotle Belge gives the following details relative to the disturbances in the neighborhood of Charlerof:-The incessant rumors current contribute to the augmentation of the disquietude felt. It was stated that the rioters at Baulet were all furnished with frearms, and that a wagon loaded with guns had been brought into Charleroi, escorted by a detach-ment of carbineers. There was some foundation for ment of carbineers. There was some foundation for the latter portion of the report. A man at Montigny possessed a number of fowling pieces, which he was in the habit of letting out to the colliers on their days of leisure. As soon as he became aware of the outbreak he applied to the authorities to take charge of all his guns, and his request was complied with. The fact of all those arms having been removed under escort led to the slarming report. The details given of the engagement at thatelet were also greatly exaggerated. The place was occupied by a detachment of infantry under the orders of Major Fourfinier. Suddenly the news was brought that a mob was marching on the collieries. Reinforcements were immediately sent for to Charlerol, and a squadron of the Fitch Chasseurs under Capitain Count de Picquelmont was despatched. On their arrival they found a mob of 500 persons in occupation of a position called the Carabiner Français, and as those men did not leave on being summoned the cavalry charged twice and the people dispersed. Four of the principal leaders were arreated. The work men complain that while the masters wish to reduce wages they will not lower the price of the coal, immense quantities of which are lying at the pits' mouth. Hopes are entertained that nothing serious is likely to recurb the miners are exasperated sgainst certain individuals, and Major Quenne, of the cavalry, who was obliged to order his men to fire on the mob, is in particular threatened.

French Opinion of the Impeachment and Ite

[From Galignani's Messenger, March 20.]
The conflict in the United States between the President and the legislative power is remarked on by the Sicile, which, while regretting that any cause should have necessitated such a hostile contest, declared that, thanks to the truly democratic habits of the American citizens, the present crisis

ent struggle between President Johnson and the Congress is nothing else than the prolongation, or, if you will, the result of the war between the North and the South, between the partisans of slavery and its adversaries. When Mr. Johnson succeeded, by virtue of the law, to the illustrions and regretted president Lincoln, a difficult task was imposed on the United states, victorious after four years of a glantic conflict. The former rebell States had to be reorganized and the future position fixed, not only of the white population, but also of the four millions of blacks now liberated, but who had been slaves up to a short time before. In France, habituated to a rigorous uniformity of civil and political laws, one can with difficulty comprehend the nature of the obstacles which had sustained the war against the free ones possessed, previously to the rebellion, the legal right of self-administration without any control from the central government; they regulated their civil and political code as they chose, provided they did not infringe upon certain very general and very broad rules obligatory upon the whole people of the United States. The prerogatives of each member of the Union extended so far as to give to the local legislatures, from the time of the foundation of the republic up to 1886, the right of authorizing or prohibiting slavery. The great question, therefore, before the republican liberals at the close of the civil war was this: Was it expedient to restore with or without conditions, to the rebet States the fall exercise of their constitutional rights? The democratic party, that which had constantly been hostile to Lincoln and which sympathized with the slave South, maintained that the authority of the federal government having been re-established in the rebet States, the day of the Congress was to hasten to restore them, unconditionally, all the prerogatives which they were in the enjoyment of before their revoit. With respect to what should become of the enfranchised slaves who remained in some sor confided the duty of suprime laws voted by Congress. The latter, bound to see that the acts passed were executed, has adopted various precautionary measures against the encroachments of the President. The law recently violated by Mr. Johnson, and which prohibited him from removing his Ministers without the consent of the Senate, was one of those steps taken by the legislative power in its own defence.

#### THE ERIE RAILROAD DISASTER.

Barial of Mrs. John Decker, a Victim, in Elmira. Elmira, N. Y., April 19, 1868.

The funeral of Mrs. John Decker, who was burned to death at the recent railroad accident on the Erie Railway, took place in this city to-day and was attended by a large concourse of people. The remains were among those of which nothing but charred bones were found, and four days elapsed before they were identified. The identification was finally established by means of a trunk key, breastpin and ear-

Mr. S. B. Fairman, Sr., proprietor of the Elmira Daily Advertiser, who was among those severely in-jured and whose life was despaired of, is now slowly recovering.

Burial of Mr. Loomis, Another Victim, in Buffalo. BUFFALO, April 19, 1868.

The funeral of C. K. Loomis, general freight agent of the Buffalo and Eric Railway, who was killed at the recent disaster on the New York and Eric Railway, was attended to-day by a large concourse of citizens and friends from abroad. A special train from the Lake Shore road brought in a great many persons from the line of the road to attend the funeral cere

of a male child was found at six o'clock yesterds; morning, enclosed in a dry goods box, on Eighth street, between Grove and Erie streets, Jersey City. A physician who was called on pronounced that the child was born alive. An inquest will be held by Coroner Warren this evening.

MISCELLANEOUS.

CARD. HOFF'S MALT EXTRACT DEPOT will remove on May 1 trem 542 Broadway to No. 254 Murray street, one door from Broadway.

beverage has made it necessary for the proprietors to occupy a larger establishment. Mr. Leopold Hoff takes this oc to thank the American public, especially the medical profes sion in this city, for the confidence and for the many a

always merit a continuance of public favor. NEW YORK, April 8, 1888. The convincing letters which you publish daily in great variety from many well known people called my attention to your MALT EXTRACT, and I tried it. I suffered from generai debility, and especially from loss of appetite, in the highest degree. When I took the first bottle I liked its taste very much, as it is something I never found before, and now my

appetite has returned, and a remarkable strengthening of m whole system followed its use. Please, &c. Mrs. MARGARET SCHLIMBACH,

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6.11 LBY COLLING EXTRA—CLASS 185, APRIL 18, 1868,
62, 46, 62, 12, 7, 9, 28, 18, 73, 17, 48, 64, 24,

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725, 63, 39, 65, 63, 46, 20, 5, 25, 7, 78, 64, 32,

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ENTITICEY EXTRA—CLASS 2. APRIL 18, 1868,
68, 34, 50, 28, 6, 49, 14, 17, 1, 41, 45, 74.

ENTITICEY CLASS 2. APRIL 18, 1868,
68, 3, 11, 72, 77, 30, 9, 60, 74, 53, 25, 24, 18,

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For circulars and information in the above Lotteries address

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CORNS, BUNIONS, ENLARGED JOINTS AND ALL diseases of the feet cured by Dr. ZACHARIE, 760 Broad-

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will be found of great benefit; cure at once, prevent congestion or settling of humors. Sold by druggists, both plain and sugar coated.

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